

California **GARDEN**



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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Apr. 30 to May 4	CALIFORNIA STATE GARDEN CLUBS, INC. 62nd Annual Convention Red Lion Hotel, Hazard Center Drive. 300 State Garden Clubs. Daily programs. Call 748-6324.
May 1-2	HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY 12th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 11-5 p.m. Free.
May 1-2	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN Rose Show and Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-5 p.m. \$3. 310/544-1948.
May 6	THE HUNTINGTON First Thursday Garden Talk And Sale 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. "Per Your Request" plants highlighted by botanical staff. A plant sale will follow. 2:30 p.m. Program Free. Gate donation \$5. Call 818/405-2141.
May 8-9	INTERNATIONAL GERANIUM SOCIETY Annual Show and Plant Sale Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr., LaCanada. Sat. & Sun. 10-4 p.m. Fee \$3. 213/681-2201.
May 8-9	LOS ANGELES STATE & COUNTY ARBORETUM Late-Blooming Azalea Bonsai Show 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. 100 displays of Japanese Azaleas. Sat./Sun. 9-4:30 p.m. Fee. Call 818/821-3222.
May 9	SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY 23rd Mother's Day Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sun.: 11-5 p.m. Free.
May 10 and May 24	SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN Spring Specialty Tours 1212 Mission Canyon Rd. Annual Wildflower Collection on 10th; Desert Collection on 24th. Mondays, 12:10-12:50 p.m. Tours are free with Garden Admission \$3. Call 805/682-4726.
May 15-16	SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY 18th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-5 p.m. Free.
May 15-16	FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB 62nd Annual Flower Show "Natures Jewels" Community Center, Fallbrook Street. Sat.: 2-6 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Call 940-0902.
May 15-16	QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION 10th Annual Art & Photo Show and Tour 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. Sat. & Sun. 10-4 p.m. Free. Parking \$1. Call 436-3036.
May 15-16	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN Fiesta de Flores 31st Annual Plant Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. & Sun. 9-4 p.m. Fee \$3. Call 310/544-1948.
May 16	THE HUNTINGTON 19th Annual Benefit Plant Sale 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. "Per Your Request" thousands of rare & beautiful plants. 9-4 p.m. Sale free. Gate Admission donation \$5. Information 818/405-2141.
May 18	✧ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus Trip to Descanso Gardens (See Page 94)
May 22	QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION Lecture & Slide Show 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. Unusual Species & Habitats of Chamaedorea Palms. 11 a.m. Parking fee \$1. Call 436-3036.
May 22-23	BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-4:30 P.m. Free.
June 5	LOS ANGELES STATE & COUNTY ARBORETUM Daylily Show 301 N Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. Sale 11-4:30 p.m.; Show 12-4:30 p.m. \$3 Fee. 818/821-3222.
June 5-6	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION Fuchsia Show & Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. & Sun. 9-4 p.m. Fee \$3. 310/544-1948.
June 5-6	SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY 25th Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-5 p.m. Free.
June 5-6	SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY 66th Annual Show Federal Building, Balboa Park. Sat.: 2-6 p.m.; Sun.: 10-5:30 p.m. Admission.
June 7	✧ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Quarterly Meeting and Program Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. Buffet Dinner/Program 5:45 p.m. \$5 members. \$6 non-members. Call for reservations 232-5762.

(Continued on Page 79)



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VOLUME 84

MAY-JUNE 1993

NUMBER 3

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 66 | Horticultural Calendar | Jean E. Johns |
| 69 | Seuss Park | Karen C. Wilson |
| 72 | Get Ready, Get Set, Grow! | Helen A. Gagliardi |
| 74 | Book Reviews | Staff Written |
| 77 | Mission Hills Nursery | Paul DeMartini |
| 78 | Balboa Park Botanical Building | Kathy Pupilava |
| 78 | Fertilizer Research | Staff Edited |
| 80 | Now is the Time | Penny Bunker |
| 84 | Radishes - A Beginner's Garden | Barbara S. Jones |
| 85 | Pumpkins and Squash | Robert Horwitz |
| 86 | The Whaley House Gardens | Betty Newton |
| 87 | Bromeliads - Their History and Habitat | Mary Siemens |
| 89 | Floral Design | Velma West |
| 91 | Affiliates | Nancy Cottingham |
| 94 | Floral Bus Trip | Helen A. Gagliardi |
| 94 | Gardening Tips | Staff Edited |
| 65 | Gardens Clubs in Profile | Susan Fox |

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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your next show.

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SEUSS PARK

Idea touches hearts of San Diegans

By KAREN C. WILSON, Staff Writer

When the idea of a Dr. Seuss Park was conceived, no one could have imagined just how strong a chord it would strike in San Diego.

It's an idea that has caught fire, and - like any strong blaze - has taken on a life of its own. It seems as though everyone, from toddlers to great-grandparents to corporate executives, has come forward with ideas, proposals and genuine hope that this is something that can and will be turned into reality.

The unexpected groundswell of support crossed all boundaries. Young and old, rich and poor, locals and non-locals, politicians and private citizens - we heard from them all.

Of the hundreds of letters we received in response to our request for suggestions, all but a handful voiced strong support for the idea of a Dr. Seuss Park on lower Broadway downtown. Those who disagreed had valid reasons.

To all of you who took the time and effort to write, we salute you. As one of you wrote: "It's wonderful when everyone can pull together to build a dream."

Here are some of the things you said:

Favorite character

In this category, "The Cat in the Hat" won hands down. Mentioned by young and old alike, the "most-favorite Cat in the Hat" was offered up in every posture



Cat in the Hat Human Maze

by Genevieve Guerin

imaginable: as a statue, a fountain, a trash can, a parking meter. As a train, as a fence, as the official greeter of all who enter the park. He was seen as a slide, as a swing, as a lollipop and a maze. Indeed, he was there in hundreds of ways.

Among toddlers and kindergartners, **Horton the Elephant** came in a close second, while older elementary and high-school kids favored the **Lorax**. The **Grinch** was there too, as were **Sneetches**, and **Yertle**, **Thing 1** and **Thing 2**.

Parents whose children had grown up and left home favored having a **Mulberry Street** in the park. Red fish and blue fish were favored across the board.

Other requests

Surprisingly, a maze of one sort or another was among the most popular requests, especially if the dead ends had Seuss characters to greet the lost visitor.

A large number of schoolchildren who wrote thought the park should be an amusement park, with roller coasters, concession stands and everything else. They also assumed an admission fee of some sort would or should be charged.

Younger children (second grade down) wanted to make sure there was a playground with slides, swings in the shape of Seuss characters, tunnels, sandboxes, statues to climb on and flowers. They also wanted an area where grown-ups could sit and read to groups of small children.

Some suggestions:

- Climb-on tiger figures from "I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today," and 500 hat shapes imprinted in the sidewalk, leading up to a statue of Bartholemew Cubbins.
- Horton faucet handles in the bathrooms.
- A Cat in the Hat Trash Can.
- A Seuss recycling center with characters who collect cans and paper.

Paying for the park

Hundreds of people had ideas about how to raise funds for the park. A number of them thought the idea of corporate donors sponsoring anything from a tree to a piece of sidewalk in exchange for their name on a commemorative plaque was the way to go.

Other suggestions included putting a park bond issue on the ballot; using existing government park allocations; and having the Port Commission underwrite it with money from its fund for public art. As one woman put it, "Sculptures of any of the (Seuss) characters would be far better than any of the public art" she's seen the Port pay for to date.

A costume ball benefit; a celebrity read-a-thon; school fund-raising projects, including launching competition among schools to see which could raise the most, also were mentioned. "Let the children be part of the effort," many wrote.

The children themselves wrote in with creative and novel ideas for funding:

"To get money for the park, ask all moms for \$1," wrote 7-year-old **Allisen Brown** of Chula Vista.

"Bake sales all around the U.S.A.," said **Michelle**, a sixth-grader from Spreckels Elementary.

"Recycle cans." - **Adam Powell**, National City.

"Private donations, because they're a personal way to show how much you care." - **Suzanne Mishikawa**, Montgomery Middle School eighth-grader.

"Use the tolls from the Coronado Bay Bridge, since the bridge is already paid for." - **Kellie Love**, El Cajon.

Among the more unusual fund-raising suggestions from adults:

"Invite Japanese groups to have children's parties at the site (and charge them)." - **Nancy Harvey**, Coronado.

"Perhaps publishers, foreign ministries or private individuals could be encouraged to contribute." - **Isabel Schon, Ph.D.**, CSU-San Marcos.

Negative responses

Only six respondents were totally against the idea of building a Dr. Seuss Park, believing the money could be better spent.

"I do not believe it is appropriate to spend money this way when we have so many homeless and unemployed people who need help," wrote Catherine Peppard of Leucadia.

"It's a sad example of this country's - priorities," wrote **Debi Renken**, who said the money would be better used to offset funding cuts in education.

"Two million dollars is a lot of money. We should

build something we need . . . (like) apartments for people who can't afford houses," said **Issa Metri**, an eighth-grader at Mar Vista Middle School in Imperial Beach.

Rick Smith, a classmate of Metri's, thought the park was a bad idea because "Dr. Seuss should rest in peace. Pretty soon, it would turn out like Elvis and Graceland."

From **Steve Dows** of North Park: "The idea that the citizenry of San Diego should spend tax dollars for a personal memorial to (someone who) left an estate valued in excess of \$100 million dollars is ludicrous."

Other dissenters did not oppose the idea of a park per se, but felt the proposed location was inappropriate. Several said Balboa Park would be a far more obvious place for such a project.

A few good men

The majority of those who responded were women. But these men voiced support for the idea:

Larry Ottum (and family): "No matter what the cost, we need a Dr. Seuss Park in this town."

Joseph C. Mitchell Jr.: To make all this possible, I and my family would consider a gift toward making this park a reality . . . Just let us know when you need some funds."

Gary Revet: "I would very much like to get involved in this project . . . and would appreciate it if you would pass my name on to (whomever may be coordinating volunteers)."

Keith Huie (Sun Prairie, Wisc.): "It seems to me that if everyone who ever read or enjoyed a Dr. Seuss book were to send in \$1, a park . . . would be financed in a matter of days." Huie enclosed a \$1 check made payable to "The Dr. Seuss Park Fund."

Status

Since the article appeared in the Feb. 2 editions of the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, Council-woman **Judy McCarty** picked up the idea of a Dr. Seuss Park and presented it to the Public Facilities and Recreation Committee on February 25. The committee voted to approve the plan in concept, and the City Attorney's office has prepared a resolution to be presented to the full City Council for a vote on March 23.

The resolution would request the Port District, which controls the proposed park site, to place the matter on its

An ode to Seuss Park

*"We asked you to tell us,
Just for a lark
What you'd like to see,
In a Dr. Seuss Park."*

*"We asked you to tell us,
And tell us, you did!
We got hundreds of letters,
And here's what they said:"*

*"We want Horton and Yertle,
The Lorax and Sam,
The Cat in the Hat,
And Green Eggs and Ham"*

*"We want input and action,
No dallying around,
Let's get this park going,
It's GOOD for the town!"*

— **Karen C. Wilson**

agenda, and to participate in and support the building of the park at Lane Field.

Theodor Seuss Geisel's widow, Audrey, said she's excited by the idea of the park, particularly at the Lane Field location, and fully supports it - but only so long as it isn't designed solely as an amusement park for children. "You can't outdo Disneyland, and we shouldn't try to," she said.



Lorax Swing Set

by Annie Hitchcock

But Mrs. Geisel also believes there will be a political "pull and tug" over the use of the Lane Field site, because it is a highly desirable piece of property.

Inevitably, she said, "the park itself will go forward, although what the final result will be, I'm not sure. I don't know where the strength for this idea came from," she added, "but it's there."

Why

Pete Hogan, legislative specialist for the city's Public Facilities and Recreation Committee, said that in his many years on the job, "I have seldom seen anything strike a chord in the people the way this has. It's amazing."

Many of those who wrote sought to explain why they felt so strongly about the park, about Dr. Seuss and about his characters.

"To be able to wander amidst my childhood friends - Yertle the Turtle . . . Horton and the Whos, and most favorite Cat in the Hat - would be a fantasy come true," wrote one mother.

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GET READY, GET SET, GROW!

Helen A. Gagliardi

HE WAS NINE YEARS OLD. He knelt in the well-worked soil and carefully measured intervals - 8 inches - 12 inches - 6 inches - and marked each spot with a small garden stake. Ten feet away, his partner tackled the same task. Later, they'd stretch strings from stake to stake and immediately, dramatically discover how successful their joint venture into accurate math and cooperation had been. Neither was aware that this ritual had been repeated on a sunny Saturday in April since 1914. Like 16,000 children before them, they had come each Saturday morning during a cold February and a chilly March to a classroom at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Here they were taught some of the basics of planting and gardening - the official subjects; but each also learned some of life's most important lessons i.e. cooperation, responsibility, work habits and sharing.

These boys, and about two hundred other students were the lucky participants in a unique outdoor classroom for city children, officially named the Children's Garden of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. It is the largest children's garden program in the nation and the oldest continuously operating one in the world. For eight decades, tykes and teenagers, from eight to seventeen, have traveled by street cars, busses and subways from Brooklyn's diverse neighborhoods. They come from every economic level and various ethnic groups; from high-rise apartments, aged brownstones, decayed urban housing or expensive postage-stamp town houses. They arrive at the one-acre of open space reserved for them within the larger fifty acres of beautiful greenery that miraculously survives in the center of this most dense urban development.

"He is happiest who has power to gather wisdom from a flower" is the inscription over the toolhouse door where child-size rakes, hoes and wheelbarrows have been stored for eighty summers besides neat shelves of trowels and cultivators.

"I'm not sure of how much wisdom I absorbed here," stated one graduate from the 40's, "but I sure learned to respect and care for tools." Every tool is cleaned, oiled and returned to its 'proper place' . . . and that's why many of the original implements are still in use today. When questioned about the lasting benefits of their involvement in the program few ex students mention horticultural expertise; they stress instead: responsibility . . . sharing . . . patience . . . cooperation . . . honesty . . . good planning . . . stick-to-it-ness . . . accurate record keeping.



First lesson in planting - the Children's Garden, 1930

Courtesy of Brooklyn Botanical Garden Publication

Why are these the lasting benefits? Consider the way the program works. Prospective students are registered at any time by parents, teachers or even by the child himself. The waiting list grows and candidates are notified in January to report for the introductory sessions in February. Greenhouse work precedes any outdoor sessions; here the novice, guided by staff teachers and assisted by the experienced green thumbs of older students, start annual flowers and vegetables from seed. The seedlings sprout, are 'pricked out' and transplanted to flats until some 5,000 plants are ready for the much-anticipated festive "planting day" in April.

Much tradition and ceremony accompanies the event. The entire group gathers at the administration building; while flags flutter, the smallest student (not always the youngest) rides in a wheelbarrow chauffeured by a senior student. The parade navigates past newly budded trees to the south acre which has been previously sub-divided by the senior students into 100 plots roughly 10' x 12'. Two students are assigned to tend each parcel - and the true meaning of partnership and cooperation often begins here. Former students have recalled the lasting friendships and how their learning through growing (or perhaps vice-versa) progressed here. The partners share the work, the effort, the weeding and the harvest. They soon understand how frequent absence, unequal work or careless habits affects the garden and burdens the gardener.

Patience acquires new meaning too. Two months is an eternity for a nine-year-old; and those who cannot wait for even those radish seeds to mature properly - who must push eager fingers into the soil to see - or harvest - are rewarded with spindly and undeveloped crops.

On succeeding Saturday mornings, the young gardeners maneuver on 18"-wide paths; respecting their tender plants and those of their neighbors. Insects arrive and the bad ones are dispatched without squeals; while others are welcomed and respected for the good work they do as pollinizers. Knowing good from evil is another worthy concept.

The season progresses into summer; as school terminates, work sessions are now expanded into workdays. This allows the students additional days to observe how sunflowers, once tiny, now shoot skyward, or clouds of white butterflies hover over rows of enlarged cabbage. Some young people are even willing to 'share' their kohlrabi plants with visiting rabbits. Their affection for rabbits is usually greater than their appetite for kohlrabi. How many inner city children ever see a rabbit or a butterfly?

During summer, the harvest can be gathered almost daily; and must be weighed, washed, recorded in the record book and shared equally with that partner even if he/she is not present. Honor, honesty and basic math become important ingredients. The garden provides a purpose well beyond horticulture. The harvest is taken home to be admired and consumed.

Homeward-bound students have been known to proudly exhibit their vegetables and flowers to fellow passengers on busses and subway trains. One enterprising fellow even sold some. Most present the true 'fruits of their labor' to proud and astonished parents who rightly acknowledge that few children in Brooklyn actually provide food for the family table. What a major accomplishment!!

There are summer parties, a hunt throughout the Botanic Garden itself to locate a designated blooming plant or special tree; or a cache of hidden watermelons for a proper feast. It is no small benefit for the urban child to play beneath giant shade trees or linger amid glorious flower beds during the hot summer.

Along with the work and the fun there is opportunity for unique and specialized study projects. The motivated student can pursue classes in weed or insect identification, or do plant propagation via cuttings or slips. The chief reward is ownership - since the new plants go home with the creator. Independent projects have varied: grafting, rose pollination, dyeing with herbal plants, effects of mulch, comparison of fertilizers, soil amendments, cooking with colonial herbs, using sound vibrations on seedlings, even orchid hybridizing. All these endeavors are recognized at a fall celebration called Honor Day,

where ribbons (yellow and red ones) and bronze and silver pins are presented. Beaming parents gather and listen proudly to the two-minute 'talk' given by each nervous scholar. It is a proud moment for everyone: staff, student and parents all recognize the growing that has taken place.

During the following month the garden is 'put to rest,' and many trips are made to the compost pile before November and the program ends. In retrospect, environmental education has been taught here long before the word was coined.

The following year, the students return ready to help the newcomers and to begin greater projects for themselves. Older students are given larger plots and plan the layout of their expanded area. With graph paper, ruler, and eraser they pencil in the exact number of rows and the distance between. This individual plan will be consulted diligently as the designer and partner work on the new planting day. The cycle begins anew and progresses through another year.

The first director of this program was the dynamic Ellen Eddy Shaw. She established the traditions that prevail today. One of the key items concerned financial commitment; each child is expected to contribute something toward the cost. The original tuition was a mere twenty-five cents; the current fee of \$30 would probably cause the dear lady apoplexy. Scholarships are available; no student has ever been turned away because of inability to pay but some basic contribution is necessary. "No one values what costs nothing" was, and still is, a maxim at BBG. Thus penny bags have been made by each member and returned filled before the program ended.

Another unique aspect of the Children's garden is the foreign internship which brings a teacher from distant lands to work for the summer with the children. These contacts provide wonderful insights; a gentle lady from India in sari and sandals taught medicinal uses of herbs. Another tall blonde fellow from Holland brought new ideas about bulb culture and still another Danish girl is remembered for dramatic designs in the flower beds. Naturally the daily contact and regular association with these different personalities from varied cultures was a great advantage. A child learned a lot at the Garden and that opportunity continues as the program advances toward yet another decade - and into another century.

For additional information: write Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225-1089. They offer a video kit (VHS format) entitled "A Kid's Guide to Good Gardening" at \$29.95. It includes all information children and parents need for successful vegetable and flower gardens. The kit includes two books and runs fifteen minutes. This video is the winner of the Parent's Choice Silver Seal, as well as the National Educational Film and Video Festival Silver Apple Award.



Book Reviews

Recht, Christine and Wetterwald, Max BAMBOOS

Portland: Timber Press, 1992, 128 pages, 7 b&w photos, 68 color photos, 25 b&w illust., 7½" x 10", hardcover, \$32.95

Generously illustrated with outstanding color photos of bamboo in a garden environment and as examples of their type, this book tells the reader everything necessary for successfully growing bamboo. After an overview of bamboos in Asiatic culture and the uses of bamboo in the garden, detailed and concise descriptions are provided for 22 genera and 85 cultivars including origin, site hardiness, leaf, branches, culm-sheath, culm, height, spread, use and specialty. Suggestions for siting are especially thoughtful as well as recommendations for controlling growth and for combining with other garden materials. The author discusses using bamboo for bonsai, as a featured plant in the garden, and even gives recipes using bamboo as a vegetable. This is a comprehensive, readable book that can be used as a reference and as entertainment.

REVIEW BY SUSAN FOX

Holttum, R. E., and Enoch, Ivan GARDENING IN THE TROPICS

Singapore: Times Editions Pte, Ltd., U. S. Distributor - Portland: Timber Press, 1991, 384 pages, 650 color photos, 8¼" x 11¼", hardcover, \$65.00

Both authors were professors of botany at the University of Malaya in Singapore and originally published this book in 1953. It includes plants suitable for that area. Since the natural vegetation of Malaysia is high forest, few native species can be used for open gardens. Most of the ornamental plants now included in Singapore gardens came from South America or Tropical Africa.

Singapore is located within a few degrees of the equator and so is near the heart of the area known as "The Tropics" (between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn). Here in San Diego we are considered a subtropical area and able to grow many plants originating in

tropical zones. For example, two plants that are now commonly found in Malaysia and San Diego are the Bougainvillea from Rio de Janeiro and the Canna also from South America, but hybridized by Europeans.

The largest chapters are those devoted to ornamental shrubs and climbers, foliage plants, trees and palms, and herbaceous plants and dwarf shrubs. Smaller chapters include orchids, hedges, vegetables, fruit trees, soil and propagation.

The colored photos are excellent and the descriptions of individual plants include details of how to propagate, where to use the plant and interesting tidbits of background information. Its great for either browsing or as a picture reference for a familiar genus with an unfamiliar species. The majority of species are not included in Graf's *Tropica*.

REVIEW BY R. COX

Erhardt, Walter HEMEROCALLIS: Daylilies

Portland: Timber Press, 1992, 196 pages, 39 color photos, 40 b&w illust., 6½" x 9½", hardcover, \$29.95

Taking a walk in your daylily garden with *Hemerocallis: Daylilies* in your hands is like having an expert at classifying daylilies at your fingertips. The mystery of which daylily is this? should be solved, or close to it when you use this excellent reference book as your resource. The history, propagation techniques, selection criteria, and successful cultivation guidelines are covered in a detailed efficient manner, encouraging the gardener without being laborious. One of the most delightful sections of the book gives recipes for daylilies, since all parts are edible. Consider the impact of "Chicken with Daylily" or "Steamed Daylily" at your next garden club luncheon. Other interesting sections include advice on photographing and arranging daylilies. Magnificent color pictures of blooms and appendices covering societies, sources, and historical introductions as well as an extensive bibliography complete this fascinating book.

REVIEW BY SUSAN FOX

Davidian, H. H. THE RHODODENDRON SPECIES: Volume III

Portland: Timber Press, 1992, 430 pages, 8 b&w photos, 161 color photos, b&w illust., 8½" x 11", hardcover, \$54.95

This is the third volume in a series on the genus *Rhododendron*, native chiefly in temperature areas of the Northern Hemisphere but found on all continents except Africa and South America. Volume III completes the coverage of *Elepidote* (non-scaly) *Rhododendrons* begun in Volume II, published in 1989. It covers the eleven

remaining series with full descriptions of each species. This key should enable even an amateur to identify all species in cultivation.

Even though Rhododendrons require special attention and are limited to certain varieties in Southern California the book is of interest botanically, because of the extremely clear drawings showing the differences of flower shapes, scales, seeds and hairs.

REVIEW BY SDFA LIBRARIANS

GARDENER'S SOURCE GUIDE

Gowanda, NY: R. J. Armstrong, 1992, 13 pages, 8 1/2" x 11", softcover, \$5.00

This is a handy-dandy time and work saver which will be useful for landscapers, nurserymen, students, serious gardeners and anyone who buys from mail-order companies. Many growers issue catalogs, and these are essential tools for those who are searching for this service, and so the gardener's quest can become costly. This list identifies some 500+ companies which make no charge for their catalogs. It is grouped according to type of product, and although there is no geographical index the text is clear and easy to read. It is likely to be well-used.

REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

de Ligne, Charles-Joseph

COUP D'OIL AT BELOEIL AND A GREAT NUMBER OF EUROPEAN GARDENS

Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991, 295 pages, 158 b&w illust., 8 1/2" x 11", hardcover, \$75.00

Gardening is one of the oldest of the creative arts, although it is not always acknowledged as such. In worrisome times men and women have found solace in recognizing the enduring qualities of various art forms, and a consideration of centuries of gardening in many environments brings the same enrichment. This is a book of lasting value which deserves a place in the history section of any gardener's library.

Prince Charles-Joseph de Ligne was born in 1735 and died in 1814; thus he lived through a period of great change in Europe. Beloeil, his family estate in Belgium, has existed since the eleventh century. A great nobleman, the Prince was well-known in the royal courts of Europe, and he travelled widely and did his share of military service in two wars; he was also well-educated and a man of letters. His principal interest was gardening, and he is said to have advised Queen Marie Antoinette of garden planning. He developed and improved the landscape at Beloeil and also visited many other important gardens throughout Europe. Because he was ruined financially by the French Revolution he was forced to supplement his income by his writing, and so today garden history buffs

can enjoy his talents and his work.

This book is translated and critically edited by Basil Guy, who has studied the Prince de Ligne extensively and whose scholarly introduction should be read carefully. The main body of the text is the Prince's work, and it is his own last revision of the version he first wrote in 1781. Reading this book is an enjoyment on several levels, but gardeners will most appreciate the author's detailed account of his work. Expounded with wit and sensitivity, his imaginative and critical appreciation of his subject adds much to our knowledge of eighteenth century garden lore. The book is very fully illustrated and it gives us a fascinating side view of a turbulent period in European history.

REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

Schoenherr, Allan A.

A NATURAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA

Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992, 771 pages, 6 1/4" x 9 1/4", hardcover, \$38.00

One of a series of University of California's centennial books this is a wonderfully complete coverage of all aspects of nature in California. Readers familiar with Elna Bakker's *An Island Called California* will not find the prose as eloquent, but it encompasses a somewhat broader range of topics, especially the emphasis on ecology (724 pages compared with Bakker's 418).

Professor Schoenherr's introduction states that after reading it "A person should be able to describe climate, rock, soil, plants, animals and biogeography of any area in California . . . how they got there and the ways in which they relate." It's true, and whether you are discovering new ideas or reinforcing your own information, its very readable and will make you want to continue exploring California, taking the book along.

REVIEW BY R. COX

Fieldhouse, Ken and Sheila Harvey, Editors

LANDSCAPE DESIGN, An International Survey

New York: The Overlook Press, 1993, 240 pages, 270 color and 50 b&w photos, 9 1/4" x 11", hardcover, \$65.00

Professionals in the landscape industry will particularly appreciate this tribute to some of the best design work in the last decade, including work as recent at the landscaping of the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona. But those who appreciate art, gardening and good design generally will also find themselves captured by the descriptions and visual documentation of a modern world of fine design, often wanting to see and learn more of a specific project from the over fifty works included in this volume. No one will want to miss the descriptions of the

design challenges faced in the construction of Eurodisney Magic Kingdom. Besides creating a magical environment, designers faced climatic conditions far more severe than at other Disney locations. Consider creating a tropical island or jungle in northern France! Most of the projects are on much grander scales than the typical home garden, but the lavish pictures, concepts and ideas provide fascinating reading which might spark ideas appropriate to a smaller location.

REVIEW BY LUCY WARREN

McCord, Nancy
PLEASE DON'T EAT MY GARDEN: Expert Strategies and Old-Time Remedies To Protect Your Yard and Bird Feeder From Free-loading Animals
New York: Sterling Publishing, 1992, 160 pages, 10 b&w illust., 6" x 9", softcover, \$9.95

This lively little book is likely to become as indispensable as a cookbook. According to the environment in which they live, many gardeners find themselves battling animals ranging in size from mice to deer, all of them possessing large appetites for the plants so carefully cultivated. Something must be done!

Here is a wide selection of hints, tips and recipes guaranteed to provide protection from marauding wildlife visitors. The emphasis is on discouragement, not injury, and the author has researched a very broad range of sources. Along with a detailed survey entitled "Know your foe" Nancy McCord gives lists of plants which are particularly vulnerable and plants which are repellent to various kinds of wildlife. She has several chapters on different kinds of strategies and tactics, including a section called "Defending the bird feeder." The book is an engaging mixture of scientific fact and traditional folklore; for instance, Page 81 begins by discussing the merits of Dial soap versus Irish Spring and ends with a list of the chemical ingredients of commercial repellents; and on Page 70 readers can discover how to use human products to achieve the desired deterrent. This handy guide is more than worth the price.

REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

Knox, Joseph B., editor, with Schevring, Ann Foley
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND CALIFORNIA: POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RESPONSES
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989, 193 pages, 22 b&w illust., 6" x 9", softcover, \$12.95

Such a book as this may not appeal to the majority of our readers, but it is a significant addition to San Diego Floral Association's library and will be of interest to scientists, students and scholars, both amateur and professional. It is a collection of papers given at a

workshop held in mid 1989. The workshop was the first of a series of three such sessions organized by the Department of Energy and the University of California. The goal of the workshops was to focus research resources and develop mechanisms for the study of global warming, and the first session was entitled "Global Climate Change and Its Effects on California." Given the extraordinary weather experienced in the state 1992-93 the advent of this book is particularly apposite, and even though few SDFA members are likely to use it thoroughly it is still a good addition to the Association's resources.

REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

Thomas, Graham Stuart
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, CLIMBERS AND BAMBOOS

Portland, Sagapress, Inc./Timber Press, 19992, 583 pages, 111 color photos, 97 b/w photos, 6 1/4" x 10", hardcover, \$49.95.

Although Graham Stuart Thomas is a plantsman writing for gardeners in the British Isles, we Southern Californians will find many shrub and vine descriptions of interest to us in this excellent reference book. In spite of Britain's northern latitude, the climatic influence of the warm Gulf Stream allows familiar shrubs such as *Abutilon* and *Fuchsia* to be grown in frost protected areas. Also, Thomas surveys other less well-known, tantalizing genera and species considered suitable for the USDA Plant Hardiness Zones of 9, 10, and 11.

For example, seven species of leafless, flowering shrub, *Carmichealia*, are just a few of the plants from Australia and New Zealand that are described. In addition, several cultivars of our West Coast natives are represented. Until reading this book, I was unaware of the existence of deciduous, summer-blooming hybrids of *Ceanothus*.

Since Thomas claims to have grown three-quarters of the shrubs listed, he gives each species a concise, personal overview of its particular characteristics, plus information about height, bloom-time, flower color, hardiness, and propagation method. In addition to the alphabetical listing of hardy and tender species, short introductory chapters cover the topics of shrubs in history, working with flower color, landscape design, and planting tips. Also included, are lists of shrubs and climbers for special purposes, such as shade, seaside, and hedges, along with rabbit-proof and deer-resistant plants. Conifers, roses and most of the rhododendrons are not described, as they are covered so extensively in other book.

REVIEW BY BARBARA DANIELS

MISSION HILLS NURSERY

Paul DeMartini

The Mission Hills Nursery founded by pioneer horticulturist, Kate Sessions, has been serving San Diego gardeners for nearly ninety years. It has been operating from the same site on Fort Stockton Street, set amongst the Craftsman style cottages and California bungalows. As was typical of nurseries then it was both a place of plant production as well retail sales. Some of the plants offered by the nurseries included: Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), Kentia Palm, white oleander, Dracaena, Queen Palm (*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*), poinsettia (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*), as well as aloe, agave and yucca.

Shortly after establishing the nursery, Miss Sessions employed two brothers who had recently immigrated from Italy, Giuseppe and Anthony Antonicelli. Both brothers took an avid interest in the operation of the nursery and when it came time for Kate Sessions to sellout and relocate in the Pacific Beach area, Giuseppe took control of Mission Hills Nursery while his brother established a nursery of his own.

Not only was it a family business, but in those days Giuseppe and his family lived in what is now the sales and display area of the nursery. It is only as recent as 1989 that the business was transferred out of the family's hands, when Fausto Palafox purchased the nursery from Giuseppe's son Frank Antonicelli.

Part of the pleasure of visiting the nursery is the allure of the sloping site and the engaging arrangement of the plant stock. It's not unlike a well planned garden where the visitor is met with interesting discoveries at every turn. Plants are grouped in an informal setting which prompts the visitor to meander as they are drawn from one grouping to the next. Thus you will find one gallon herbaceous color juxtaposed around a fifteen gallon accent tree or shrub.

Mission Hills is a specialty nursery that strives to make available to their customers unusual and hard to find plant material. For example, rather than just carrying the most popular *Wisteria*: lavender, pink and white are stocked. Another unusual offering is the availability of perennials in four inch containers such as: *Penstemon*, *Achillea*, *Centranthus*, and several others. Also offered are

bedding materials in single colors for the gardener who wishes to effect a certain color scheme. This is only the beginning; there is a generous selection to be found among cacti and succulents, Mediterranean, native, tropicals, roses and others. There is no single specialty since Fausto seeks to bring local gardeners interesting representatives from a broad spectrum of plant materials.

Two plants of merit that the owner recommends are and orange variety of Parrot's-Beak (*Lotus berthelotti*) and Kangaroo-Paw (*Anigozanthos*). The former makes an excellent hanging basket or a planting to cascade over walls. Give it good drainage and an occasional trimming and it will generously reward you with its bright orange bloom contrasted against its green gray foliage. Kangaroo-Paw is another colorful garden subject; a plant similar to a daylily (*Hemerocallis*) with brightly colored furry flowers suggesting the paw of a kangaroo. They are available in several colors, among them: red, yellow, and green; recently dwarf hybrids have been made available. They too require good drainage and once established are drought tolerant.


A benefit of having a locally run nursery like Mission Hills, is the personalized service they are able to offer their clientele. The owner makes a point of taking a personal interest in his customers whether it is fielding questions about cultural practices or special ordering of hard to find plant material.

Mission Hills Nursery also offers a full line of horticultural chemicals, seeds, garden implements and even a small room devoted to gardening books. Fausto has made these resources available on a smaller scale to North County gardeners with a sister nursery located in Olivenhain on North Rancho Santa Fe Road.

If you are a gardener in need of inspiration and ideas, a stroll among the attractive displays will renew your enthusiasm and lead to the transformation of your garden.

McPhail, Elizabeth C. *Kate Sessions Pioneer Horticulturist*. San Diego: San Diego Historical Society 1976, pg 79.

PAUL DeMARTINI is a Director of the San Diego Floral Association, Inc. Board and owns a landscape design business in the San Diego Area.



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BALBOA PARK BOTANICAL BUILDING

Kathy Puplava

THE BALBOA PARK BOTANICAL BUILDING, which houses permanent and seasonal plant displays has been closed for public safety since February, 1993. Structural renovation of the steel truss framework is scheduled to begin in late May and continue until September 1993. Cost of the project will be \$321,000.

The scope of the work will include replacement and reinforcement of the steel arch framework and the concrete and steel arch bases, along with selective lath replacement.

The Botanical Building, along with the adjacent lily pond, was built for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. This exposition was often referred to as the "Garden Fair" because of the extensive landscaping that was the beginning of the Balboa Park gardens as we know and enjoy them today.

The building was designed by Carleton M. Winslow and is still one of the largest lath structures in the world. The building is 250 feet long, 75 feet wide and its center is 60 feet tall. The original design included a glass greenhouse on the north side which was removed during the last major renovation in the 1950's.

Open to the public six days a week (at no charge), the Botanical Building entertains and educates hundreds of visitors and students each day. The horticulture collection includes about 1200 tropical and flowering plants and is maintained by the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department. During renovation, the floral displays (many of which are funded by community groups) will be located in the courtyards of the Casa del Prado and the House of Hospitality.

As the City of San Diego celebrates its 125th birthday of Balboa Park, this seventy-eight-year-old building will emerge with a solid renovation to carry it into the next century.

KATHY PUPLAVA is the horticulturist of the San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.



FERTILIZER RESEARCH

THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of Food and Agriculture has released a progress report on the Fertilizer Research and Education Program. The report outlines the progress being made on 17 research projects designed to improve the use of fertilizers and prevent groundwater contamination. Most of FREP's current work is concerned specifically with nitrate contamination of groundwater.

Henry Voss, Director of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, noted that society is placing new demands on growers to maintain the natural resources and the environment while continuing the production of an abundant supply of food and fiber. Voss said, . . . "From a practical standpoint it is much easier to prevent damage to our natural resources than to restore it."

Copies of the report can be obtained by writing to:

California Department of Food and Agriculture
Fertilizer Research and Education Program
1220 N Street, Room A-372
Sacramento, California 95814

Or call: (916) 653-5340.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:
March 18, 1993; New Release Report.



The Botanical Building - courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society

CORRECTION

Article: 'Rainbow's End'

California Garden March-April 1993

The book: *New Topiary*, author's correct name is


Patricia Riley-Hammer

Horticultural Calendar - (Con't)

June 7 and June 21	SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN Spring Specialty Tours 1212 Mission Canyon Rd. Late Spring Wildflower Collection on 7th; Edible Plant Collection on 21st. Mondays, 12:10-12:50 p.m. Tours are free with Garden Admission \$3. Call 805/682-4726.
June 12-13	FULLERTON ARBORETUM HERBFAIR '93 1900 Associated Road, Fullerton. Sat. & Sun. 10-4 p.m. Fee \$3. Call 714/773-3579.
June 13	SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY 20th Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sun.: Noon -5 p.m. Free.
June 19-20	SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 12-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-5 p.m. Free.
June 26-27	MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB Flower Show "In Harmony With Nature" Miracosta Community College, One Barnard Way, Oceanside. Sat.: 1-4 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Free.
June 26-27	SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY 19th Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun.: 11-4:30 p.m. Free.
Throughout 1993	DECORATIVE ARTS STUDY CENTER Garden Presentation "Garden Folly" 31431 Camino Capistrano. 18th Century Garden by Landscape Designer Dr. James Yoch. Call 714/496-2132 for hours and fee.
Through May 30	RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN Garden Tour 1500 North College Ave., Claremont. Weekend wildflower and native plant tour. Sat.: 9:00; Sun.: 2:00 p.m. Free. Call 909/625-8767.
Every Saturday	OFFSHOOT TOURS One-Hour Plant Walks in Balboa Park Meet in front of Botanical Lath House. Cancelled for rain or less than 4 attendees. 1st Sat. History Walk; 2nd Sat. Palm Walk; 3rd Sat. Tree Walk; 4th Sat. Desert Walk; 5th Sat. Sample of all four tours. 10 a.m. Free. No reservations.
Through 1993	IGA STUTGART EXPO 93' 5th International Exhibition Horticulture Exhibition - Federal Republic of Germany. Color Brochure at S.D. Floral Office.
Weekends	SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneers Outdoor Program Free guided nature walks. Information and brochure: 232-3821
Weekly	SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Docent Tours Balboa Park by Organ Pavilion. Tues., Sat. & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Donation. Free Tues. 232-2780.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for July/August issue is May 15.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.




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Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES
Compiled by Penny Bunker

AFRICAN VIOLETS Helen La Gamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER only when soil is dry.

TO REPOT only if necessary.

TO TAKE the time to groom your violets by removing the lower row of leaves and all flower stems.

TO SEE that you have proper soil; light, porous, and with good drainage.

TO PUT all plants on wicks using 3½ to 4 cup reservoir.

TO HAVE 12 to 14 hours of light daily.

TO HAVE proper spacing - provide room for good air circulation.

TO USE good fertilizer according to the instruction at each watering.

BEGONIAS Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH tuberous begonias for signs of mildew, correct with dust and spray.

TO CHECK cane type begonias and cut back if needed.

TO SPRAY for insects using malathion

TO FINISH repotting where needed, use a light porous mixture.

TO FEED plants with a well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer.

TO WATER as needed - keep moist but *not wet*.

TO CHECK tuberous type for drainage; repot to larger container if needed, add fresh soil. Stake any tall stems.

BONSAI Dr. Herbert Markowitz

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DEVELOP a watering schedule, but avoid over-watering especially the pines.

TO PRUNE all trees to promote growth and shape. Tip prune junipers and pines using finger pruning instead of cutting tools, which cause brown tips.

TO SPRAY for insects as needed, using either a systemic or a mild surface insecticide.

TO SHAPE deciduous trees. Defoliate the deciduous trees in June. They maybe transplanted afterwards.

TO CONTROL any mildew that may appear; use sulphur or a spray.

TO FERTILIZE trees with an organic fertilizer. Do not over feed the pines.

TO COMPLETE the repotting of all trees that have not been repotted, except for the flowering trees that have not completed their blooming cycle.

TO PLACE trees to receive optimal sun, but do not place in full sun after 11:00 a.m., to prevent sunburning.

TO ROTATE trees often to maintain proper shape.

BROMELIADS Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FERTILIZE the outdoor plants during warm months only. Plants in greenhouse can be fertilized year round.

TO USE a water soluble fertilizer - preferably one high in acid, using only ½ the recommended strength on label.

TO CUT new offshoots to make new plants during the summer, when weather is warm. Offshoots must be ⅓ to ½ the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean at all times by cutting spent blooms and dead leave - this helps to keep plants healthy.

TO CHECK plants for scale. If needed treat with Cygon 2-E according to directions on the bottle. If scale remains give same treatment in two weeks.

TO GIVE plants plenty of air circulation and provide humidity by watering the ground around plants.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS
Joseph Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER plants, but not too wet. When pots get noticeably light in weight, water them.

TO FERTILIZE for growth and flowering. Allow the winter growers to go dormant, and rest before feeding.

TO PROTECT the plants from brilliant sun. Shade cloth can keep plants from being bleached out on very hot days.

TO CHECK any additions to your collection for insect pests. Keep them away from rest of plants. If pests or disease are noticed, treat at once.

TO REPOT those plants needing it: use a well draining mix, but do not overpot. Good "rule of thumb" is to allow an inch between plant and the pot.

TO REPOT seedlings when they have doubled or tripled in size. If they have been in the same mix for over six months, it is a good idea to repot.

TO CHECK entire collection for any pests or disease; if so, treat at once to avoid an infestation.

CAMELIAS
E. C. Snooks

NOW IS THE TIME

TO START a feeding program when they finish blooming. Use an acid-type fertilizer: cottonseed meal, camellia food or liquid fish.

TO BE SURE to water well the day before feeding, never fertilize a dry plant.

TO TRANSPLANT those plants that have started their new growth.

TO REPOT those plants that have outgrown their pots. Move to one size larger pot; one size up per time.

TO MULCH plants well with redwood compost or pine needles, this helps to keep the soil uniformly moist and the weeds down.

TO PRUNE out unwanted new growth; shape and thin out center.

TO SPRAY for insects as they appear; Cygon for looper worms and aphids. Use a miticide if mites appear later.

TO ESTABLISH and maintain a uniform watering routine. Plants should never be allowed to go dry.

DAHLIAS
Abe Jansen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED with low nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10) either dry to liquid.

TO SPRAY weekly to control insects. Guard against leaf miners, thrips, and aphids. Try a systemic, if spraying, use a weak solution on new foliage.

TO WATER when top of soil is dry; when buds are forming, soak deeply and often.

TO PINCH out centers of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.

TO BE SURE to draw the soil up around the plants as they grow.

TO PLANT smaller varieties and give regular care for growing.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)
Abe Jansen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE plants to shape-take cuttings after flowering.

TO PUT out snail bait and watch for other pests.



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CONDOMINIUMS

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TO REMOVE wilted flowers by cutting about 3/4 unless you desire seed to form.

TO TAKE CARE in watering, do *NOT* allow to dry out; keep soil damp, but *NOT* wet.

TO GIVE plants a balanced feeding after blooming season.

TO STAKE long spindly growth.

TO PROTECT foliage from the hot summer sun. Maintain plants in filtered sunlight.

FERNS

Ray Sodomka

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO PLANT spores.

TO USE a high-nitrogen fertilizer liquid or pellets, twice a month.

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale if necessary.

TO WATER thoroughly; maintain humidity by watering surrounding areas.

FUCHSIAS

Ray Sodomka

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PINCH plants for shape and bushy growth.

TO CHANGE TO 5-10-10 fertilizer for lush growth and an abundance of large blooms.

TO WATCH for insects and pests. Spray or use a systemic eradicator; use amount recommended by manufacturer or less, do *NOT* use an oil spray.

TO BE SURE to water an hour or more prior to application of an insecticide.

TO CONTROL snails, use metaldehyde or other bait according to directions.

TO KEEP plants clean of debris and spent blooms.

TO TURN baskets regularly so they do not become one-sided.

TO WATCH plants on hot or windy days. Do *NOT* allow them to dry out; keep damp but *NOT* WET.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. During extended rainy periods, move potted plants out of the rain. Provide

the best possible drainage for plants in the ground. Watch for botrytis (gray mold) and treat it immediately.

TO CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using less than the recommended strength. Use often enough to keep plants growing well. Long term pellets may be used instead.

TO CONTINUE pest control and disease prevention, using all products according to the manufacturer's direction.

TO SELECTIVELY prune and pinch ivies and zonals for future bloom. Avoid cutting regals and scented because their flowers will be lost by pruning at this time.

TO MAKE cuttings from the ivy and zonal prunings.

TO REMOVE faded flowers and old, discolored leaves.

TO ROTATE pots on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.

TO ENJOY your plants at the height of their season.

IRIS

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TRANSPLANT tall-bearded after blooming.

TO ALLOW cut surfaces of the rhizomes to dry and be exposed to sunlight before planting or give a light dusting of soil-sulphur. May be placed in vitamin B solution for awhile before planting.

TO HAVE beds prepared for planting and transplanting. Work in humus, soil sulphur, and some decomposed manure.

TO WATCH for aphids, may use a systemic insecticide.

TO FEED spruias with a low-nitrogen fertilizer.

TO KEEP watering all iris that are still blooming.

TO FEED Siberians after blooming with a balanced fertilizer to assure bloom for next year.

TO FEED Louisianas with a balanced food, but wait until June to dig and transplant.

TO FEED Japanese iris with camellia food; add to water in which they are growing.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO OBSERVE the weather - be prepared to shade areas of heavy sunlight, use shade cloth or liquid shading compound on glass or overhead.

TO MAINTAIN pest control against red spider, mealy bugs, and scale; consider getting some lady-bugs or praying mantis egg cases - available at some orchid nurseries in the area.

TO AVOID sudden temperature changes or drafts around plants. Spray and mist on hot dry days; mist seedlings and small plants - mist in the morning and afternoon, plants should be dry by nightfall.

TO REMEMBER that plants need good air circulation and proper light.

Culture of Different Genera

Cymbidiums: Light to partial shade to full sun, protect flowers from sunburn. Temperature 50-70 degrees optimum. Humidity 40-70%. Potting media; epiphyte-tree fern, firbark, non-organic mixes or osmunda. New fertilizers have been developed and should be available.

Cattleya, Lahlias, Brassavolas, and Hybrids: Light 2400-3600 foot candles. Temperature 69-70 degrees optimum. Media for potting; firbark, tree fern, osmunda, gravel, perlite, or charcoal. Fertilizer depends on type of media used to grow your plants.

Phalaenopsis and Hybrid: Light 900-1000 foot candles. Shade to adjust and meet requirements. Temperature 65-85 degrees, humidity 50-75%; remember the higher the temperature, the more circulation of air is required.

Vandas, Vandopsis, Ascocentrums, Aerides and Hybrids: Light 2000-3600 foot candles. Temperature 60-70 degrees, humidity 49-75%. Potting media: tree fern, firbark, charcoal, lava rock or a combination of these. Fertilizer depends on media used. Vandas are voracious feeders and growers when right combination is used.

ROSES Dallas Runion

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP bushes well watered during hot dry days.

TO AVOID spraying with insecticides or fungicides under very hot conditions.

TO ALWAYS remove spent blooms to encourage new growth.

TO FEED with a well-balanced plant food.

TO MULCH the bushes to keep cool and save water.

TO CHECK for rose slugs and worms.

TO CONTINUE preventative spraying for mildew control.

TO CHECK for chlorosis - a pale green to yellow color in the leaves, but with dark green veins. Correct this with chelated iron or iron sulphate.

TO GIVE feedings of one ounce of Epsom salt per bush, two or three times a year helps produce strong new canes and more vigorous growth.

NATIVES Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

THIS IS the time of the year to slack off on watering of the drought tolerant natives. By the end of May, a deep watering once every three weeks should be sufficient. Water early in the morning so there is no water on the leaves when the sun comes out. The heat of sun is greatly magnified by a molecule of water on the leaves.

THE NATIVES were especially beautiful this spring. It isn't too early to plan for fall planting. Ceanothus and Manzanitas will be readily available this year.

REMEMBER... conserve water by planting drought tolerant natives. Although we had a bountiful rainfall this year, remember; we live in a desert with periodic heavy rains, *NOT* in a rainforest with periodic drought!

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RADISHES A BEGINNER'S GARDEN

BARBARA S. JONES

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS to teach a child the importance of the environment is to grow a garden. It does not take long for them to figure out that their plants will die if there is no water and no sunlight. As the child grows older, the realization comes that without food (plants) to eat and water to drink and air to breathe, they will not exist.

A four or five year old child is ready to start this wonderful experience. A flower is fine, but the very best first crop should be edible. As a child's interest span is short, the crop should be ready to be eaten as soon as possible. Most importantly, the plant should be almost foolproof to grow and not be too easily destroyed by pests or diseases. The beautiful, red, round radish is a great choice. It grows from seed to mouth in about three weeks, is hardy, and can take abuse and survive. The seed is big enough to be seen and handled by a small child.

OPEN GROUND OR POT...

The seeds can be planted in the open ground, but a special bed is often more successful. A great amount of water is wasted on open ground, so raised beds are preferable for home gardens. No bottom is needed. An old tire makes a good bed, and the child can lean on the edge while working. Soil in a tire can become very hot in the summer in some inland areas. This could cause the radishes to become pithy or to bolt, go to seed before the crop can be harvested.

Even though radish roots will grow 18 inches deep, a pot or box 6 inches deep will be satisfactory. Open-top plastic boxes used to carry tools or supplies make excellent containers. Cut-off milk cartons are good, too.

The container must have drainage holes in the bottom.
SOIL AND FOOD...

The classic planting soil for vegetables is 1/3 soil, 1/3 humus, 1/3 sand, but not in most areas of San Diego. Some soil is very sandy. Humus in some form is needed. (Leaf mold, peat moss, and compost are partially decomposed vegetative material called humus.) Just putting a layer of steer manure about 1 - 2 inches thick on the surface and digging-it-in about six inches will provide humus and plant food.

If a pot is to be used and no soil is available, planter-mix can be used to fill the container within 1/2 inch of the top. Radishes need food. A little manure can be mixed-in or, ten days after planting, the plants can be fed with balanced liquid food or a powdered chemical food that has been dissolved in water.

The three main chemicals needed are: N - nitrogen

that makes strong stems and leaves, P - phosphorus that makes strong roots, and K - potash (potassium) that helps food storage in the roots. A balanced mix is 5-10-5. (Numbers found on containers of plant foods.)

SEED PLANTING...

Radish seeds should be planted 1/2 inch deep and about one inch apart. Seeds can be planted in trenches or in holes made with a sharp pencil. Rows in the open garden should be twelve inches apart. Seeds can be planted closer in pots, and thinned-out. (Tiny radishes are delicious.) Beware - birds love the seeds.

WATER...

The soil should be moist but not wet. Unless it is very hot and dry, watering can be done every three to four days. It is better to water the soil, not the plant. As the seeds do not need light, many growers put damp burlap over the soil for the first few days. The seeds will stay damp, and the birds can't get the seeds.

If radishes do not get enough water, they will get "hot" and woody.

CARE...

Radishes should be grown in full sun.

Weeds steal water and food. Pull them out.

The soil surface will often crust when watered. This needs to be broken-up - the soil needs to be "tilled" with a rake. There are small children's rakes available at nurseries and toy stores. A fork can be used on pots.

CAUTION...

If the radishes do not seem to be growing correctly, check the child. Many children become so fascinated by a plant that they dig it up every day to check the progress. Overplanting can help with this problem. Shortly after the green leaves appear, one plant can be weeded out every few days. The area of the root that will become the radish turns red very quickly.

CONVERSATION...

The common radish (*Raphanus sativus*) is considered the second most popular home garden vegetable after the tomato. It has been grown for centuries and probably originated in Asia. It was prized by the Pharaohs of Egypt and the ancient Greeks. It has been widely used in Europe since the 1500's and in England since the time of Elizabeth I. Even though it was thought to have medicinal uses, it was usually eaten as an aphrodisiac.

It is highly prized today because it is delicious, provides fiber, and it only contains 1 calorie.

BARBARA S. JONES uses her degree in botany to help others to garden.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASH

Robert Horwitz

THE SCENE OF A FARMER'S field with harvest corn shocks slanting tepee-like in rows intermingled with the bright orange of pumpkins all in a row is as nostalgic as a scene of a New England town all decked out in its mid-autumn colors. Strains of autumn run through your mind like, "Frost is on the pumpkin . . .," Halloween is just around the corner and off in the distance hovers Thanksgiving with its bountiful feasts. Pumpkin and squash from the times of the earliest New England colonialist till now epitomizes autumn and the food that goes with it. Innately, I think, people recognize deep down that these crops are their food savings for the winter as they keep well and last until new growth occurs in the spring.

It is in the *spring* in Southern California that these crops should be planted. They take up plenty of room and need lots of water, so that should be one of the considerations when you think of growing either or both of these plants. The soil, like all good garden soil, needs to be tilled deeply with lots of humus like steer manure and good compost. It needs to accept water well, but not hold it in a standing condition. Both pumpkin and squash take the same culture because, after all, they are of the same family. Plant your seed in hillocks that have been well prepared, or in the prepared ground in early spring separated by at least a foot. You might plant several seeds per foot and then select the most vigorous for food production, removing the ones that are lagging. One way to save on ground space is to erect a six foot trellis over the growing plants that is very strong so that it can

support the weight of the growing fruit. Use wire or heavy cord to support the vines as they grow. You may have to do some re-routing of the stems to optimize the growth patterns.

It is advisable to wear gloves and long sleeved clothing when working with squash and pumpkin as the hairy leaves and stems can cause little scratches that itch like the devil and leave red marks where they scratched. The plants will respond to fertilizer as instructed on the fertilizer package. Do not disparage using the young fruit as summer squash, but leave some to mature and harden for winter storage and eating, as well as having a few jack-o-lanterns for Halloween. If you leave them on the vine to fully mature, let them stay until all of the foliage has died back. This will assure you that your squash or pumpkin is fully ripe and will last a long time.

The worst pest in our area is mildew. What to do about it seems to be a matter of preference. I just let it go and live with it, as sometimes the cure is worse than the disease. Keeping the leaves dry is about the best treatment. Water under the plants, not on top of it. In the hot days of the summer, the large leaves wilt and look very sorry, but do not feel sorry for them as they perk right up when they are cooler. However, if they stay that way for a day, your plants need water. Water them deeply, so that the roots will go down deeply. This conserves water and makes for a healthier plant.

ROBERT HORWITZ is a retired aerospace engineer, a gardener and a frequent contributor to the magazine.



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THE WHALEY HOUSE GARDENS

BETTY NEWTON

A PUBLIC GARDEN SURROUNDS Whaley House, a home built in 1856 in what became Old Town. The builder, merchant Thomas Whaley, owned seven acres at the base of what is now Juan Street hill.

The Historical Shrine Foundation of San Diego, led by the late James Reading, restored Whaley House (corner of Harney Street and San Diego Avenue) in 1960. The Foundation manages the house and four other historic buildings on the site under contract to the County. June Reading is director. The Whaley House Museum is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. seven days a week. The property's gas-lit garden is open at all hours.

The garden has changed, as gardens do, since 1856 and even since redevelopment in 1960. Roses on the property when the youngest Whaley daughter, Lilian, left (1953), were taken to a County holding lot in Santee and replanted later on the site next to Pendleton-Derby House. These roses are not really of particular historic interest. They include the hybrid China rose 'Gloire des Rosomanes' (now called 'Ragged Robin') and two 'President Herbert Hoover' roses.

The rose garden in the Whaley House garden offers a chance to observe over fifty truly ancient and rare roses - some from 200 B.C. and almost all, unusual. The roses are now labeled, from hybrid musks introduced in the Twenties to damask 'Rosa de Alejandria' (a gift from the family of Robert Louis Stevenson, who grew it). Some have been planted here for thirty years.

Enter using one of three brick paths. Coming from Harney Street through the picket fence of the Pendleton-Derby House (an early prefab brought around the Horn), you will see to the right tall butterfly bushes (*Buddleia*) and pink *Watsonias*. To the left, a blue perennial morning glory climbing over arching *Abelia* and 'Aime Vibert', a white climbing tea rose. The distinctive-leaved chaste-tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*) grows close to the porch.

Or walk in from San Diego Avenue. There, in a good-sized rectangular lawn, grow three ancient, gnarled California pepper trees (*Schinus molle*). In spite of the trees' roots, grass and flowering plants - heliotrope, flowering maple (*Abutilon*), Brazilian Plume flower

(*Justicia carnea*), creeping *Campanula* and assorted annuals - grow here in beds with an olive tree and the fascinating *Ficus auriculata*. That *Ficus* has 12-inch leaves and figs that grow straight out of the trunk.

Between two restored wood buildings lies a small herb garden. The original design by Alice Clark was installed by Rosalie Garcia. This garden has a five foot high stand of cooking ginger (*Zingiber*), clipped oregano, two old rosemarys, lavender, an Easter lily vine (*Beaumontia*), bay laurel, liontail, *Leonotis*, and lemon grass.

Professional gardener, Judy Hudson, is in charge and works closely with the Foundation and some long-term volunteers. Hudson has recently renovated plantings at the front of the house. That area now features a small myrtle species, *Geranium sanguineum*, the laceleaf lavender, daylilies, and cascading rosemary.

Visitors walking through the garden sometimes remark on the similarity to Williamsburg, Virginia. In addition to historic buildings, the two places have in common hedges which divide to make some garden sections room-like. The feeling is Dutch-English School style. Because of the old and new plant mixtures - *Eugenia*, loquat, angels-trumpet (*Datura*), and Guatemala dahlia - some

visitors see hodge-podge. Visitors from colder climates, however, exclaim over plants like maidenhair fern which die from cold elsewhere.

Whaley House garden feels removed from nearby traffic and commerce in spite of a busy coffee house on the grounds. Sometimes the quiet is invaded by school children with guides costumed as early San Diego settlers. These groups confer in the corner with a large black walnut (where they say Yankee Jim was hung) or on the granary porch in front of the rose garden.

The Whaley House garden takes you out of the tourist hubbub of Old Town and has interesting, even beloved plants. With a mix of bracken fern, canna, jade plant, hydrangea, and giant bird-of-paradise, it suggests a San Diego garden of perhaps seventy years ago. You will enjoy a visit here.

BETTY NEWTON has worked with other volunteers in the rose garden at Whaley House since 1962.



Pen and Ink Drawing

by Don Attridge '93

BROMELIADS

THEIR HISTORY AND HABITAT

Mary Siemers

BROMELIADS ARE MEMBERS of a large plant family "Bromeliaceae." The history of the bromeliad started in 1493. Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the new world, discovered the edible pineapple cultivated on the island of Guadalupe in the West Indies. The natives had obtained their stock from the mainland of South America (The exact source is unknown). The explorers were so delighted with this delicious fruit. Columbus brought it back and presented it to Queen Isabella. Soon after, the demand for pineapple became wide spread. The plant became of great economical importance. It was cultivated on plantations in tropical areas.

The Bromeliaceae which was so named by the French botanist Charles Plumier in honor of his friend, Swedish Doctor Olaf Bromel. The former named the pineapple with it's scientific name "ANANAS COMOSUS." Not until much later did plant enthusiasts appreciate other bromeliads. This marvelous exotic plant did not find their way into the United State until 1930. At the present time there are about 2500 identified species and several hundred hybrids.

In the Americas, we find bromeliads in the wild all the way from Virginia in the North, to Southern Argentina. They grow in a large range of environments and climatic conditions depending on the specie. Some are tropical and others are subtropical. Some grow on sand along the ocean and others on cacti in the dry desert areas. Many are found in the humid jungles growing as epiphytes on trees, using their roots to anchor, and derive no nourishment from the trees (they are not parasitic). These epiphytes will adjust to growing in soil. Others are found growing in the ground as terrestrials, while others are saxicolous clinging to rocks and cliff faces. They are found at altitudes ranging from sea level to 14,000 feet.

All bromeliads have scales (trichomes) on their leaves, which appear as a gray, silvery powder that form handsome patterns. In some species, the scales can easily be seen. An example is the well known *Aechmea fasciata*. With some other species it is necessary to use a magnifying glass to see scales present. These scales are part of a remarkable system: they absorb atmospheric water through capillary action, like blotting paper. It is

then delivered to the leaf, where it is stored in a special water tissue. The scales also act as a protection against transpiration and considerably reduce water evaporation.

Bromeliads are remarkably versatile, forming a most adaptable family of plants. They have gained popularity for many reasons: (1) They are a hardy plant. (2) Do not require much care. (3) Fairly pest free. (4) Are drought resistant. Their colorful foliage and inflorescence lasts from weeks to several months. With this exotic look year around, they will greatly enhance your patio and landscape. For indoors it will help beautify your home decor. They do exceptionally well in Southern California, easily making an enjoyable hobby.

Unfortunately, these plants are diminishing in their native habitat. Due to the continuous human destruction of the rain forest, conservation measures must be considered more stringently.

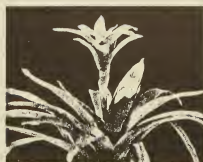
The Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park, an independent non-profit organization, working closely with the San Diego Zoo Horticulturist, Charles Coburn, the B.S.G. and B.P. has developed, landscaped and maintains the Leonard Kent Bromeliad Garden at the San Diego Zoo. The Zoological Society of San Diego has recently received accreditation from the American Association of Museums. The BSGBP is pleased to be a participant to this Botanical collection. Members of this group volunteer



Aechmea chantinii

their time to this worthwhile project, they groom the garden on a regular basis. This assures the best possible display for the Zoo visitors to enjoy. The Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park will hold their 9th annual Show and Plant Sale on Saturday, May 22nd from 11:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and Sunday, May 23rd from 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Location: Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Majorca Room 101. Free admission and free plant raffle every hour. Members will display their most exotic spectacular species and hybrids. After viewing the plants on display, one may select plants from the numerous varieties on sale. *Tillandsias* (air plant) will be included. Members will be available to answer your questions. This will be the perfect time to start your Bromeliad garden, or add to your collection. The wide variety of healthy plants on sale are donated both by the members of this group and by the Kent's Bromeliad Wholesale Nursery Inc. of Vista, California.

Proceeds from the sale will be used for the project at the San Diego Zoo. For further information call 284-2813. Chairwoman, Mary Siemers; Co-Chairwoman, Anita Stonecypher. The objectives of the Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park are: To promote public and scientific interest in research, development, preservation and distribution of the Bromeliaceae.



Educational programs are presented at each meeting. Meetings are held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 P.M. in Casa del Prado room 104, Balboa Park. Guests and new members are always welcome. You will find a wealth of information on how easy it is to grow these exotic beautiful plants. At the May 11th meeting the program will be: "Preparing Plants for Entry at the Show." The June 8th meeting program will be presented by Mr. Bill Knerr who is an expert in Bromeliad Hybridizing. Bill will be showing a variety of slides of his collecting trips to various countries in South and Central America.

Werner Rauh, *Bromeliads for Home, Garden and Greenhouse*, Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Heidelberg, Germany.

MARY SIEMERS is a long time Bromeliad collector, President of the Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park and a volunteer to the Bromeliad Garden project at the San Diego Zoo since its inception in 1984.



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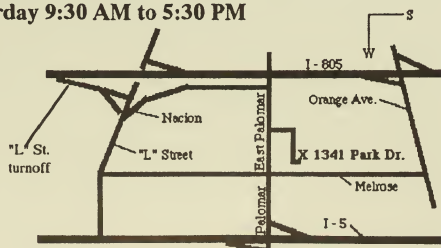
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FLORAL DESIGN

Velma West

Floral design is the use of flowers, foliage, other plant material and accessories to attain pleasure, an opportunity to show off horticulture, and to satisfy a desire to creatively assemble plant material in an orderly manner for decorative purposes. It is a three dimensional art expression having height, width, and depth occupying space, utilizing various forms, textures, shapes, sizes and colors, larger forms, or gradation of sizes.

Plant material is highly perishable so for maximum life expectancy proper preservative conditioning is of paramount importance. Pick it from the garden either early in the morning or late in the afternoon when the sugar content in the plant is highest. Plunge immediately into water at least 100 degrees and let set out of sun or draft for a minimum of one hour-preferably over night. Re-cut the stem when placing in the arrangement. Flowers, such as hibiscus, that unfurl generally have a short "vase life." Those that "open" (roses) or bloom up a stem (gladiolus) live longer in the container. Some types of foliage benefit from total submersion. The addition of a few drops of Clorox®, commercial preservative, lemon juice, a pinch of sugar, or a "shot" of regular Seven-Up® will help maintain a longer life.

The container's primary purpose is functional, but is seen at the same time as the plant material, and becomes an important part of the design and must be compatible with it. The container, well chosen, is to conceal the mechanics that provide stability throughout the life of the arrangement. Containers may be expensive or costless. They may be large or small, improvised, contrived, recycled items, baskets, bottles--anything that will hold water to preserve the contents.

A design may be well made but unless the mechanics used keep the design stable, unfortunate things may happen. Many kinds of mechanics may be employed, but two satisfactory stationing devices are the kensan (needle holder sometimes called a frog) and a foam known as Oasis. The needle point holder, (kensan) fastened to the container is especially put to good use in shallow containers. Both the kensan and container must be perfectly dry for a rope shaped piece of floral clay placed around the bottom edge of the kensan to stick tightly to the container. Stems are inserted vertically, then leaned to the desired position. Oasis foam is a commercial product that, when well soaked, will hold a very large quantity of water. Stems inserted into it are very stable and will keep as fresh as if they were in water alone. The foam is soaked in deep water for a minimum of thirty

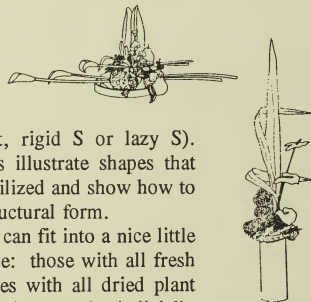


minutes then cut to fit snugly into the container. Mechanics not effectively concealed within the container, behind or between plant materials may detract from the effectiveness of the design. Oasis above the rim of the container may be covered with small bits of fern or other plant material to camouflage.

Building a skeleton for a design is the primary beginning of floral design. Just as the unseen internal human skeleton holds together in a neat package the "body design" so does the skeleton of the floral design hold it together in a neat package. A floral skeleton may take the

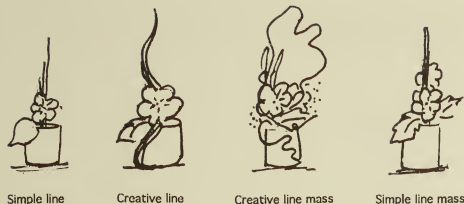
f o r m o f
geometric shapes
such as a
triangle,
parallelogram,
circle or any part
of the circle (arc,
C shape, crescent, rigid S or lazy S).
The line drawings illustrate shapes that
are successfully utilized and show how to
stay within the structural form.

Floral designs can fit into a nice little descriptive package: those with all fresh plant material, ones with all dried plant material. Accessories may be judiciously added to them. They may be placed on a flat table surface or raised on a pedestal, stand, block or slab of wood, inverted basket or any other creative way to enhance the staging of the floral composition. Furthermore, the arrangements may be described as line, line mass or mass designs. The simplest, the line design is pictured here. It is the simplest to describe, takes the least amount of material, is elegantly simple, but can be simply elegant. A line design can be turned into a creative line by utilizing unique man made or natural materials. Replacing straight



FLORAL DESIGN TIPS

HELPFUL HINTS ABOUT STEMS



Simple line

Creative line

Creative line mass

Simple line mass

lines with curvy lines for the eye to follow, applying the use of color in a dramatic fashion, or even abstracting the presentation to add character and visual impact. The simple line design may be amended to become a line mass or creative line mass by the addition of more of the same or more creative materials.



A mass design is the most time consuming to construct, takes more plant material, incorporates the principles of design and can be gloriously stunning. Colors may be dramatic chromas, analogous hues, or in the same color family. The design may have an open airy feeling, or the flowers and foliage may be placed close together to make a closed design with few open spaces between components. An important successful technique is to stay within the established skeletal parameters, to group, rather than scatter, colors, and to add within the design an interesting theme and focal point. The drawings illustrate several formations.

Books can, and have been written on floral design. Within this limited space it is hoped that the reader will be inspired to begin the art, will experiment with the broad capabilities within the medium, or will continue the wondrously colorful palette that nature has so generously provided for our pleasure and appreciation.

VELMA WEST is a floral designer, teaches San Diego Floral flower arranging classes, a flower show judge and retired educator.

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(2) To insert a woody stem, use a sharp knife to peel away the soft layer of the lower stem for about one-half to one inch then insert on to the kensan.

(3) To make hollow stems obtain a better hold, insert a heavy wire or a piece of iris, gladiolus or other stalk into the hollow stem.

(4) For fleshy stems that curl, i.e.: callas, wrap the lower end with floral tape or a twist-em, being careful not to plug the stem so that it cannot draw water.

(5) To give SOS treatment to a bent stem, insert a wire.

(6) A broken stem can be repaired by splinting it, then wrap with floral tape.

* * * * *

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GARDEN CLUBS:

BERNARDO GARDENER'S CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Harry Smith (Elizabeth)
18174 Corte De Aceitunos
San Diego CA 92128-1556

619/485-1248

3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 18402 West Bernardo Drive, Rancho Bernardo

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Valerie Barnett
5758 Pray Street
Bonita CA 91902-2118

619/475-0987

2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Sep-Jun, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Toni Hoppe
741 Cabrillo Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2915

619/435-5669

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Rudy Mikolich
1085 Karen Way
Chula Vista CA 91911-2108

619/422-8548

3rd Wed - 1:00 pm, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

CONVAVR GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Virginia Soderberg
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4628

619/582-7098

1st Wed - 7:00 pm, Convair Recreation Club House

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Mr. Ralph W. Frame
1022 E Avenue
Coronado CA 92178-0188

619/435-1787

Twice Annually By Call of President

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. John M. Andersen
952 I Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2450

619/435-9041

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library, Coronado

DESERT SEA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Joni Barlow
P. O. Box 5109
Salton City CA 92274-2109

619/394-4649

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Robert Lee (Kathy)
14054 McNally Road
Valley Center CA 92082-4428

619/749-6774

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Community Hall, Valley Center

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marty Peterson
1140 Conway Drive
Escondido CA 92027-1467

619/743-3832

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Barbara Stevens
33 Via Larga Vista
Bonsall CA 92003-4022

619/940-0902

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chrm: Mrs. Electa Black
2469 Avenida de la Playa
La Jolla CA 92037-3204

619/454-7575

2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Genna Roop
7957 Wetherly Street
La Mesa CA 91941-6335

619/697-1635

2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Francis Blankenship
5427 Taft Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7641

619/454-4109

3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, Sep-Jun, La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Boulevard, La Jolla

LAKEVIEW GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Esther Schmidt
15614 Hawley Court
El Cajon CA 92021-2534

619/561-0867

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Recreation Center, 12219 Roberts Way, Lakeside

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Jean S. Cunningham
1222 Fleetridge Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2004

3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

LEISURE WORLD GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Wayne F. Dyer
13171 St. Andrews Drive #154L
Seal Beach CA 90740-3446

213/596-4161

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Mr. Jay Morgan
4586 Regency Circle
Oceanside CA 92056-4921

619/941-4106

3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, Miracosta Community College, Horticulture Building #T8

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda
1544 Oliver Avenue
San Diego CA 92109-5321

619/272-9727

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Sep-Jun, Recreation Center, Pacific Beach

PALOMAR DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

Dir: Mrs. Lawrence Maletta (Opal)
P. O. Box 246
Valley Center CA 92082-0246

619/749-3485

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Donald Innis (Virginia)
3211 Trumbull Street
San Diego CA 92106-2420

619/225-1464

2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Westminster Presby Church, 3598 Talbot

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Maxine Tudor
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92064-5259

619/451-1064

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Harold Sexton
Hort Chrm: Mrs. Shirley Arms
P. O. Box 483
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-0483
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Rancho Santa Fe Garden
Club, Avenida de Acacias at La Granada

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Charles Hoffman (Gerry)
7920 Canyon Slope Place
San Diego CA 92120-1602

619/287-4702

4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Hans Kaspar
5321 Spencer Lane
Carlsbad CA 92008-7117

619/931-9410

4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Botanical Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Mrs. Vernon Rakestraw
5458 Avenida Fiesta
La Jolla CA 92037-7202

619/273-7585

4th Thu - 1:00 pm, Sep-May,

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Carol Cotton
939 Vale View Drive
Vista CA 92083-6728

619/726-4994

1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Service
Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034

619/660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: Rose Itano
8588 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2048

619/457-4626

4th Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056

619/278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Michiko Yoshida
14154 Capewood Lane
San Diego CA 92128-4209

619/673-8313

2nd Tues - 10:00 am

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641

619/276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160

619/429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLETS

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Leonard C. King
3327 28th Street
San Diego CA 92104-4524

619/298-3754

4th Mon - 6:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Lois Cornish
993 Holix Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-2309

619/427-3966

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Center, 1153

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME

AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Toni Baker
6475 50th Street
San Diego CA 92120-2709

619/582-7516

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist
Church, San Diego

BAMBOO

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Gerald Bol
666 Wagon Road
Sebastopol CA 95472-9546

209/539-2145

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

Sec: George Shor
2655 Ellentown Road
La Jolla, CA 92037-1147

619/453-0334

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Crystal Zook
526 San Elijo Street
San Diego CA 92106-3448

619/226-6667

2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanor Calkins
910 Fern Street
Escondido CA 92027-1708

619/746-4743

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. T. M. O'Reilly (Thelma)
10942 Sunray Place
La Mesa CA 91941-7241

619/670-0830

Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Pres: Kora Dalager
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037

619/222-9835

2nd Sun - 11:00 Workshop 1:00 pm Meeting,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

Pres: Mary Siemers
4614 Constance Drive
San Diego CA 92115-3108

619/284-2813

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Rm 104, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Joyce Brehm
5080 Dawne Street
San Diego CA 92117-1351

619/277-1030

1st Thu - 7:45 pm, Byzantine Catholic Church,
2235 Galahad Road, Serra Mesa

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanore Hewitt
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033-0840

619/753-3651

4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Senior Center,
724 N. Broadway, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Joseph Betzler
1168 23rd Street
San Diego CA 92102-1918

619/239-0804

2nd Sat - 1:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalal
560 H Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-1624

619/435-1989

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Nov-Apr, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

DAHLIA

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY INC.

Mem Chmn: Terry Shaffer
422 Sunset Boulevard
Toledo OH 43612-2530

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Gerald Lohmann
6616 Rockgen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4108

619/279-5135

4th Tue - 7:30 pm, except Jul/Dec,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Margaret Pethley
14426 Calle Neublado
San Diego CA 92129-3811

619/484-4189

2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Robin Halley
1418 Park Row
La Jolla CA 92037-3710

619/454-2234

3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Mrs. Claire Guggenheim
4601 Murphy Avenue
San Diego CA 92122-2720

619/453-3321

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Paul Taylor
1298 Raven Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-3814

619/656-0632

2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Gladys Ford
5942 Alta Mesa Way
San Diego CA 92115-6102

619/286-3976

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Pres: Ms. D. D. Herman-Walker
P. O. Box 131286
San Diego CA 92170-1286

619/263-5324

1st Sat - 10:00 am, Feb/Apr/Jun/Sep/Nov,
Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

HERB

THE HERB SOCIETY OF S. D. COUNTY

Pres: Kathleen Delancey
3502 Lomas Serenas Drive
Escondido CA 92020-7907

619/746-5038

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro
5217 Cassandra Lane
San Diego CA 92109-1314

619/273-4267

North County 619/432-8640

Mar/Jun/Sep/Dec, various locations

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Walter McNeel
4486 Ute Drive
San Diego CA 92117-5855

619/483-5144

IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: John Stellini
Contact: Frances Rynearson
7733 Ivanhoe Avenue East
La Jolla CA 92037-3718

619/459-1235

1st Mon - Feb/May/Aug/Nov, Rm 103,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Bertha McKinley
4626 Chickasaw Court
San Diego CA 92117-2838

619/270-9573

3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Dorothy Frisbie
P. O. Box 288003
San Diego CA 92128-0991

619/741-0829

3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Home Fed Bank,
16789 Bernardo Center Drive, Rancho
Bernardo

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH

Pres: Bette Mackenberg
3567 Mira Pacific Drive
Oceanside CA 92056-3910

619/757-4527

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Sep-Jun, Woman's Club
of Carlsbad, 3320 Monroe Street, Carlsbad

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Dick Summersgill
31101 Via Cristal
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675-2915

714/661-3460

2nd Fri - 7:30 pm, Vista Senior Center,
222 Jefferson St, Vista

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Robert W. Marlin, Sr.
310 Seeman Drive
Encinitas CA 92024-2840

619/753-6952

1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa
Park

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Jim Buley
6500 San Miguel Road
Bonita CA 91902-2934

619/479-9838

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, except Jul & Aug,
Bonita Valley Baptist Church, 4701 Sweetwater
Road, Bonita

ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mr. Stan Rys
1233 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2310

619/298-9118

3rd Fri - 7:30 pm, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Sally Long
1663 Fuerte Ranch Road
El Cajon CA 92019-3730
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Pat Keating
1459 La Jolla Rancho Road
La Jolla CA 92037-7435

619/459-5084

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Pres: Janet Player
2351 Soto Street
San Diego CA 92107-1481

619/224-4423

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS

P. O. Box 2711
La Jolla CA 92038-2711

619/459-0316

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.

Robert Mayberry/Gary Rodriguez
3089C Clairemont Drive #296
San Diego CA 92117-6802

619/296-9687

SKYLINE FINANCIAL

Mr. & Mrs. Michael D. Rice
4040 Mars Way
La Mesa CA 91941-7248

619/670-4010

AFFILIATES: To update your listing, send
address changes to: Nancy Cottingham,
Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, Casa del
Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego CA
92101-1619. Call 222-4616. Deadline for
Jul-Aug issue: May 15, 1993.

BUS TOUR

DESCANSO - MAY 18th

Helen A. Gagliardi



MORE THAN SIXTY ACRES of colorful flowers welcome each visitor to this beloved garden of E. Manchester Boddy, late editor of the Los Angeles Daily News.

On Tuesday, May 18, we can gaze upon thousands of annuals and perennials in glorious bloom. Beds of pansies, primroses, snapdragons and violas will line walkways and flowering succulents and fruit trees - crabapple, plum, nectarine - abound.

Experience the flavor of the east in an authentic tea house set amid a Japanese garden; admire the monthly art exhibit in the former mansion (now called the Hospitality House). It is within this gracious home that we shall be served our very special luncheon. The delightful menu and lovely table setting recall the time when family friends were entertained here. A tram tour will make it comfortable and convenient to explore the extensive grounds. A camera, sensible shoes and a sun hat would add to your comfort.

There will be ample time for you to explore any area of special interest or to visit the well-stocked gift shop. The price includes everything: admission, tram ride, slide show, lecture, catered lunch and guided tour.

Depart 7:45 a.m. from Balboa Park, with additional pickups at Red Lobster in La Mesa, La Jolla and Hadley's per request. Send your check and completed form for a delightful day in a beautiful garden. Return about 6:30 p.m. - traffic permitting.

BUS TRIP - DESCANSO - MAY 18, 1993

- ☐ \$34.00 Members who pay dues to SDFA.
- ☐ \$37.00 Non-Members, Members of Affiliates

Mail and make checks payable to:

San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619

Please include stamped/addressed envelope

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ CA _____ Zip _____

PICK-UPS

- ☐ Red Lobster Park and Ride Grossmont Center, La Mesa 7:15 a.m.
- ☐ Balboa Park - Parking lot behind the Organ Pavilion - 7:45 a.m.
- ☐ La Jolla Village Square - Nobel Drive - 8:10 a.m.
- ☐ Hadley's - Palomar Airport Road - 8:40 a.m.

GARDENING TIPS

GROW SOME PEPPERS IN YOUR GARDEN - they keep well raw, unwashed in the vegetable crisper of your refrigerator for up to a week. Extend the life of your crop by drying, canning or pickling.. Peppers are one of the few vegetables that can be frozen without blanching them first so you can have small packets of chopped frozen peppers ready all year round to add an extra bit of flavor to all types of dishes. Try sweet bell peppers in a dill dip, stir-fried with teriyaki beef and a variety of soups, stews and salads. Use hot peppers to spice up your casseroles Mexican style. Check your favorite recipe book for more ideas on how to store and cook with peppers.

MAY IS A GOOD MONTH TO PLANT warm-season grasses and to give already-established lawns some special care so you'll have a plush, green carpet to compliment your landscape all summer long. It is time to fertilize warm-season grasses because it's the beginning of their growing season, but check to see if you need to aerate your lawn first so that moisture and nutrients can reach the roots. You can also lightly fertilize the cool-season grasses such as bluegrass at this time. If you have brown or yellow spots here and there, consult a nurseryman to identify the problem and suggest the proper treatment. Water deeply and less often to encourage deeper root growth. Gradually let the lawn height reach three or four inches; longer blades of grass can mean going three to four days longer between waterings.



SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library

Casa del Prado Room 105 San Diego CA 92101-1619
619/232-5762

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS 1993

February 16, April 20

June 7, October 19

5:45 p.m.

Casa del Prado, Room 101

Balboa Park, San Diego

GARDEN CLUBS

IN PROFILE

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC., SAN DIEGO

Susan Fox

OFFICERS

1st Vice President

Helen Gagliardi

2nd Vice President

Lynn Beyerle

Treasurer

John Lewis

Recording Secretary

Ann Waters

Corresponding

Secretary

Joan Roman

Past President

Patricia T. Kastama

Office/Financial

Secretary

Tillie Marcus

Ann Waters

DIRECTORS

Term 1990-1993

Frances Clare

Marie Walsh

Vernice Putman

Term 1991-1994

Louise Lewis

Kathy Walsh

Mary Jordan

Term 1992-1995

Paul De Martini

Jean E. Johns

John Stellini

San Diego garden clubs, this is for you! *California Garden* magazine will highlight the California Garden Clubs' affiliates individually throughout the year in recognition of the 1993 State Convention of CGCI that was held in San Diego this year and noting that San Diegan, Joanne Gould, is president of the organization.

The Coronado Floral Association ranks as the largest CGCI in San Diego County with 570 members. President Ralph Frame and his club consider the annual Coronado Flower Show the *centerpiece* of the club's activities. It is held annually in Spreckels Park and is the largest standard flower show under a tent in Southern California. This year there were over 238 entries in 16 sections. The rose horticultural section had 52 classes, the blooming orchids 22 classes. Thirty-three flower show judges evaluated all the entries.

Flower Show Weekend has become a very special time in Coronado. Its existence has encouraged the Friends of the Library to stage their annual Book Fair. The Rotary Club features an outstanding pancake breakfast, and "Motorcars on Main Street" display over 100 vintage automobiles. The entire city becomes involved in this gala weekend.

Mr. Harold Taylor founded the club for an unusual reason in 1922. He organized the Flower Show to bridge the gap between two feuding political rivals to beautify the city and bring together the rival cliques with a citywide event. Thus began a rich tradition for residents to show their pride in the beauty and close camaraderie of Coronado. During World War II the Flower Show was cancelled. The hardships of wartime, combined with the absence of many civic leaders, kept the show dark from 1942 to 1945.

The show resumed as an annual event in 1946, with the club's goals for education, particularly for children, horticulture, artistic display and appreciation of wildflowers. Future plans include improving and enlarging the show, bringing in more participants and increasing the number of attendees. This year's show was April 17 and 18. Mark your calendars for next year! It takes place traditionally near *Easter weekend*.

Membership is open to anyone who wishes to join without regard to age, race or residence. The Association encourages children and their parents to participate in the show and join the association. Meetings are held twice yearly, in the Spring and Fall, at the Coronado Gold Course Clubhouse. Dues are \$8 per family or \$5 for individuals.

SUSAN FOX is a member of the Village Garden Club of La Jolla, a floral designer and a frequent contributor to the magazine.

MISSION HILLS NURSERY INTRODUCES THE DISTINCTIVE STAGHORN FERN.

At Mission Hills Nursery, we pride ourselves in the diversity of unique plant material that can be found in our nursery. We never stop exploring the horticultural wonders of the world that can be grown right here in Southern California -- including the distinctive Staghorn Fern.

MEMBER OF THE FERN FAMILY

Though they do not look like it, staghorn are in the fern family. They generally grow apart from other plants and live high in trees. Staghorn are epiphytic; they attach themselves to the bark of a tree but do not feed from the tree or damage their host.

Staghorn have base shields that turn from a light green to a deep brown. This is a normal resting period and the plant is probably healthy as long as the fronds remain green. The base shield completes a green to brown cycle several times a year.

Staghorn are slow growers and require only water and a low nitrogen fertilizer four times a year. Most are tolerant and adapt well to San Diego's wide temperature range.

MANY FORMS AND VARIETIES AVAILABLE

There is some disagreement as to the number of species in the staghorn family, botanically known as platycerium. Collectors generally consider the total to be eighteen, the most common being bifurcatum. Other species include willinckii, veitchii, and alcinorne. Most of these can be identified by the shape of the fronds, the appearance of the base shield and formation of spore patches. Much more rare and prized by collectors are staghorn in the hillii family. These have distinctive, wide fronds with circular base shields.

THE PRESTIGIOUS SUPERBUM

The most prestigious staghorn is the Superbum, more commonly known as "moosehorn". It is very hardy, and in its maturity, will send out a frond that will reach 4 to 6 feet. It can only be grown from spore and, unlike some of the other staghorn, will not give off shoots or "pups".

MISSION HILLS NURSERY - YOUR STAGHORN SOURCE

If you are looking for unusual staghorn, look for the "cultivars" or plants that have more detailed identification. At Mission Hills Nursery, we carry several cultivars of bifureatum. Or we can special order special cultivars if you so desire.



San Diego
1525 Ft. Stockton St.
San Diego, CA 92103
295-2808

Encinitas
442 North Rancho
Santa Fe
Encinitas, CA 92024

753-7177

Hours: 8 a.m. to
6 p.m., 7 days.